

REPUBLICAN TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.	PROHIBITION TICKET.	INDEPENDENT LABOR TICKET.	CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.	HOME RULE DEMOCRACY TICKET.	BLANK COLUMN.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, GEORGE C. BARRETT.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, GEORGE C. BARRETT.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, JOHN J. KINNEALLY.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, CHARLES E. MANIERRE.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, JOHN S. CROSBY.	For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, GEORGE C. BARRETT.		For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District,
JOSEPH F. DALY.	JAMES A. O'GORMAN.	THOMAS WRIGHT.	THOS. DREW STETSON.	JOSEPH F. DALY.	JOSEPH F. DALY.		For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, JAMES A. BLANCHARD.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, WARREN W. FOSTER.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, WILLIAM H. COGAN.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, ALFRED L. MANIERRE.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, JAMES A. BLANCHARD.	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, JAMES A. BLANCHARD.		For Judge of the City Court,
For Judge of the City Court, SAMUEL SEABURY.	For Judge of the City Court, JAMES M. FITZSIMONS.	For Judge of the City Court, ADAM MOREN.	For Judge of the City Court, THOMAS H. BABSON.	For Judge of the City Court, SAMUEL SEABURY.	For Judge of the City Court, SAMUEL SEABURY.		For Surrogate,
HERMAN C. KUDLICH.	LEWIS J. CONLAN.	EPHRAIM SIFF.	GEORGE B. HILLARD.	HERMAN C. KUDLICH.	HERMAN C. KUDLICH.		For Sheriff,
For Surrogate, JAMES M. VARNUM.	For Surrogate, ABNER O. THOMAS.	For Surrogate, HENRY LIGHTBOURN.	For Surrogate, MARSHALL P. RICHARDS.	For Surrogate, JAMES M. VARNUM.	For Surrogate, JAMES M. VARNUM.		For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District,
For Sheriff, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.	For Sheriff, WILLIAM F. GRELL.	For Sheriff, STEPHEN D. COOPER.	For Sheriff, JEREMIAH T. BROOKS.	For Sheriff, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.	For Sheriff, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.		For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District,
For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District, LOUIS C. WHITON.	For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District, THOMAS E. MURRAY.	For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District, CHARLES BARNSEN.	For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District, JAMES H. HARDY.	For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District, LOUIS C. WHITON.	For Justice of the Municipal Court for the Tenth District, LOUIS C. WHITON.		For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District,
For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District, ROBERT MAZET.	For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District, PEREZ M. STEWART.	For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District, HERMAN MITTELBERG.	For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District, WM. C. MCGREGOR.	For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District, ROBERT PRYOR.	For Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District, PEREZ M. STEWART.		
For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District, DAVID M. HOLMES.	For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District, FRANCIS W. AYMAR.	For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District, ROBERT J. MCCOLL.	For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District, H. G. MYERS.	For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District, ROBERT WINSTON.	For Alderman for the Nineteenth Assembly District, FRANCIS W. AYMAR.		

In order to avoid mistakes that may render worthless your ballot to-day, read carefully these instructions:

The polls are opened promptly at 6 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

Before the voter enters the voting booth a clerk will hand him two ballots—called a "set"—one of which is for candidates, the other for the constitutional amendments.

Each voter upon entering the guard rail should announce his name and residence.

If found registered and not challenged he will receive from the ballot clerk a set of ballots folded; he will then enter a booth without unfolding the ballots, mark them, refold and return them to inspector.

If he is challenged and has registered legally he should insist upon "swearing in" his vote, and see that it is put in the ballot box before he leaves the voting place.

The elector must then pass outside the guard rail.

When an elector has received an official ballot "he has begun the act of voting." He must complete that act, before passing outside the guard rail, and if he fails to do so he loses his right to vote.

Should any voter spoil his first ballot he must return it to the clerk. The clerk must then give him another. This may be done a second time, but the voter cannot have more than three sets of ballots.

The ballot to be used to-day will have eight columns, one of which is blank and to be used only by those who wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on any of the regular tickets. The other seven columns are devoted to the tickets of the regular parties with the name and emblem above each.

To vote a straight ticket mark a cross in the circle above the ticket you wish to vote.

To vote a "split ticket" make a cross in the square before the name of each candidate for whom you wish to vote.

If the ticket under your party emblem does not contain the names of all candidates for whom you have a right to vote you can vote the ticket by putting a cross in the circle and for other offices vote by putting a cross before the name of the candidate for whom you wish to cast your ballot.

Any mark on a ballot except the cross made for voting purposes renders it void. No mark must be made except with a pencil having a black lead.

On the ballots for the constitutional amendments write "yes" or "no" as you wish to vote.

There will be four constitutional amendments to be voted on to-day. They are not party measures.

The most important is No. 2, providing for the separation of the city and county debt. If this amendment should be defeated there would be no public funds with which to build a rapid transit road in this city.

Another important one gives the Governor power to name four justices of the Supreme Court to sit with the judges of the Court of Appeals when the latter court has more work than it can do. It now takes two years to get a case through that court owing to the large number of cases before it.

DEPUTIES WILL DEFY THE POLICE.

McCullagh Says No Man Arrested To-day Shall Be Allowed to Vote, and There Is Likely to Be a Clash with Devery's Men.

There is likely to be a clash to-day between McCullagh deputies and the police. The question at issue is whether or not a man arrested at the polls shall be deprived of his vote, whether he be guilty or not.

McCullagh says they shall not vote.

Chief Devery's orders are that no one who has been arrested shall be permitted to vote. He has the power to make arrests on a warrant, and he has the power to make arrests on a warrant, and he has the power to make arrests on a warrant.

The police are instructed in positive language to protect voters in this right.

McCullagh last year arrested many men and convicted them.

The grand taken by Chief Devery in his order is that the men registered have a right to vote even if they are arrested at the polls.

Superintendent McCullagh declares that no man arrested to-day on a warrant by his deputies shall be allowed to put his vote in the ballot box.

He is said to have 1,000 warrants ready to serve.

He says there will be no clash with the police over this matter.

"There would be any trouble (tomorrow) everything will go off quietly," were the final words from State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, last night just before he went home.

"But," the Superintendent continued, "the law is plain. When a felony has been committed and a warrant has been obtained, one of my deputies is not going to stand by and watch the man commit another felony by voting."

"There are some things which by custom come to be regarded almost as binding as law. I have the power to make arrests on a warrant. So have my deputies. Men for whom warrants are out will be arrested before they vote. They will not be allowed to commit an additional felony while we look on."

"I shall make no special effort in the Nineteenth. That district will be taken care of just as well and no better than any other district that may need attention."

"My letter to Chief Devery made every thing plain. I called his attention to the law which says that he and his men shall render to me and my deputies such aid and assistance as shall be necessary and requested. In so far as the Chief said that I would give him the warrants, which had obtained he would see that they were executed. I told him that any men who were arrested at the polls and who were putting the law through for their fellow citizens, were the enemies of the law."

"I repeat: There will be no clash to-day. There will be no trouble. The law is plain. When a felony has been committed and a warrant has been obtained, one of my deputies is not going to stand by and watch the man commit another felony by voting."

Charges of colonization in the Nineteenth were made yesterday with the greatest vehemence and animosity by the two parties. The Maxwell men through the West Republican Club gave out a long list of names of men against whom warrants were to be issued. They said that the men were "a gang of cut-throats."

McCullagh says they shall not vote.

Chief Devery's orders are that no one who has been arrested shall be permitted to vote. He has the power to make arrests on a warrant, and he has the power to make arrests on a warrant, and he has the power to make arrests on a warrant.

The police are instructed in positive language to protect voters in this right.

McCullagh last year arrested many men and convicted them.

The grand taken by Chief Devery in his order is that the men registered have a right to vote even if they are arrested at the polls.

Superintendent McCullagh declares that no man arrested to-day on a warrant by his deputies shall be allowed to put his vote in the ballot box.

He is said to have 1,000 warrants ready to serve.

He says there will be no clash with the police over this matter.

"There would be any trouble (tomorrow) everything will go off quietly," were the final words from State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, last night just before he went home.

"But," the Superintendent continued, "the law is plain. When a felony has been committed and a warrant has been obtained, one of my deputies is not going to stand by and watch the man commit another felony by voting."

"There are some things which by custom come to be regarded almost as binding as law. I have the power to make arrests on a warrant. So have my deputies. Men for whom warrants are out will be arrested before they vote. They will not be allowed to commit an additional felony while we look on."

"I shall make no special effort in the Nineteenth. That district will be taken care of just as well and no better than any other district that may need attention."

"My letter to Chief Devery made every thing plain. I called his attention to the law which says that he and his men shall render to me and my deputies such aid and assistance as shall be necessary and requested. In so far as the Chief said that I would give him the warrants, which had obtained he would see that they were executed. I told him that any men who were arrested at the polls and who were putting the law through for their fellow citizens, were the enemies of the law."

"I repeat: There will be no clash to-day. There will be no trouble. The law is plain. When a felony has been committed and a warrant has been obtained, one of my deputies is not going to stand by and watch the man commit another felony by voting."

CROKER QUOTED AS ACCUSING HILL.

Both Men Decline to Discuss the Alleged Interview.

Richard Croker was quoted yesterday as uttering these remarks about David B. Hill: "It is too bad that Hill has been spreading through the State the story that Tammany wanted to get control of the Legislature and the State organization. He has sent out word to Democrats all through the State to look out for Tammany. He has tried to make Democratic voters believe that if we carried this election Tammany would injure them in some way."

"I have positive proof that Hill has been circulating these stories through the State to injure our chances of carrying the Assembly. I repeat that it is too bad that such stories should have been circulated by a man who calls himself a Democrat."

When a Journal reporter asked Mr. Croker last night at the Democratic Club if he had been reported correctly, the Tammany chief replied: "I have nothing to say."

Senator Hill, at Albany, refused to discuss Mr. Croker's attack.

Chairman Danforth, of the Democratic State Committee, said:

"I cannot believe that Mr. Croker has authorized any such statement. As I have said before, so I say now, Senator Hill has been a hypocrite. In this city will drop fifty points, and that within two years thereafter they will be decreased by at least one hundred points."

"Platt and his law firm are responsible for all the delay rapid transit has thus far experienced. Platt is a corporation Senator and representative of the United States. He represents the New York Central and other corporations. The fight to be decided now is that of the people against the corporations."

COUNSELLOR NOLAN'S VIEW OF JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

It was up to Counsellor Nolan to say something. All through the campaign the columns of the newspapers had been to a certain extent a seven-day liquidation. The chance came to Counsellor Nolan yesterday. He saw an oasis in the shape of a newspaper man who had appeared at Tammany Hall for the first time in the current struggle.

"Speaking of John Proctor Clarke," said the Counsellor, "reminds me of when I lived on a farm and also of what I know about the person in evidence. If the milk of human kindness possessed by the same Mr. Clarke were churned the product would be linseed oil."

Saying which Mr. Nolan made his escape, highly satisfied with himself.

Roosevelt Will Talk at Yale.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—Governor Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to talk informally to the Yale students on Monday, November 20. He will be in Boston on Sunday the 19th and will stop here on his way to New York.

Two Killed in Railroad Wreck.

Seneca Falls, N.Y., Nov. 6.—The southbound limit of passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad, which left Memphis this morning for New Orleans, was wrecked at this place about noon. Killing Jack Barnett, fireman, and David Downing, engineer. Baggage car Natcha here an iron broken and was badly damaged, but will recover.

Lobster, mince pie and pudding, eaten with impunity when you take Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

DADY ACCUSED OF HIRING REPEATERS.

Warrant Will, It Is Said, Be Asked for His Arrest To-day.

It was said last night that the Democratic Campaign Committee of Brooklyn would apply for a warrant for the arrest of Michael J. Dady, at the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

Robert H. Elder, counsel for the committee, filed affidavits on which to found a charge against the former chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee. Many arrests of colonizers are also expected to-day.

On the complaint of George N. Young, of No. 569 Park place; Alfred L. Westenberg, of No. 83 Boerum place, and John Harb, of No. 107 Washington street, Magistrate Kramer last night issued warrants for the arrest of Frank Mallon, of No. 76 Fourth street, and William Healey, a saloon keeper at Court and Degraw streets. Both men are charged with "colonizing."

Westenberg's affidavit says that he met Mallon, who said he was working for Dady and the Republican machine.

"They have lots of money," said Mallon, "and it's dead easy to make it. I'll put you on to the trick. I took twenty men myself and registered them a thousand times for Colonel Dady for the last primaries."

Westenberg further says he met Mallon by appointment on October 20, at the Clarendon Hotel. Mallon took him to the saloon of William Healey, at Court and Degraw streets.

Healey took a slip of paper containing a number of names and addresses from his pocket, which he told Westenberg to use in registering at different polling places. Healey also gave Westenberg \$2 for expenses.

Both Mallon and Healey told Westenberg that Dady would "fix him with money" after he did his work. Westenberg then started out to register at three places—Richard Johnson, No. 323 Canal street; as Alfred Gekeau, No. 229 Hoyt street, and as John Harris, No. 303 Canal street. The official registry lists contain these registrations.

Westenberg says he went to see Dady, to get his money. Mr. Dady's man, Assemblyman Sandford, he says, met him in Otten's saloon, near the City Hall. Sandford, he said, gave him \$3 and remarked: "That's all Dady told me to give you."

Westenberg became angry and told the whole story at Democratic headquarters.

John Hands swears he saw Sandford give Westenberg money in the saloon, and says he also saw Healey give him a bill. Mr. Elder will apply for a warrant for Sandford to-day. Colonel Dady could not be found last night.

JUSTICES READY TO HEAR APPEAL OF VOTERS.

Will Be on Call All Day to Issue Orders "to Show Cause" if Needed.

Tammany Hall has issued a circular that orders "to show cause" why a voter's ballot should not be counted can be presented to any Supreme Court Justice. The following will be found at the addresses given day to-day:

Charles H. Van Brunt, No. 10 East Forty-sixth street; George L. Ingraham, No. 13 West Ninth street; Morgan J. O'Brien, No. 729 Park avenue; P. Henry Dugro, Savoy Hotel; Leonard Giegerich, No. 267 Seventh street; David McAdams, No. 28 West Twenty-ninth street; John J. Freedman, No. 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Henry Blachford, No. 19 West Ninth street; Henry W. Bookbinder, No. 14 East Sixty-seventh street; Henry A. Gildersleeve, No. 28 West Forty-eighth street, and at the Court House Justices Frederick Snyda, James Fitzpatrick, Charles H. Trux and David Leventritt.

GOOD WEATHER TO BRING OUT VOTERS.

The following special weather forecast for Election Day in this city is by the local weather forecaster, E. H. Emery:

Tuesday, Election Day, in New York City will be fair, with sunshine. The temperature will range from 36 or 38 in the morning, to 45 or 50 during the middle of the day.

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-detracting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EPPE'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold by grocers and storekeepers in half pound tins, labeled JAMES E. PPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPE'S COCOA

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

A GOOD IMPRESSION

\$10.00

FROM Upon Singletons 244-246 WEST 23rd ST.